SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1854.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Mr. Cushing, the Attorney General of the United States, has given an official opinion, elaborately argued, in relation to the operation of the Reciprocity Treaty. The decision at which he arrives is, that the President of the United States cannot carry the Treaty into effect until he shall have received satisfactory evidence that special laws to give it full effect have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and the Provincial Parliaments of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova of Representatives? In what way, therefore, we Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island. This conclusion of the Attorney General coincides with what was stated in this paper a few days ago.

The Union alleges that we withhold from our readers the extent to which the Whig party of the North has become imbued with anti-slavery sentiments. We have not attempted to conceal that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise has, as we feared and predicted, given a new and increased impulse to the anti-slavery feeling of the whole North, both Whig and Democratic. It was the apprehension of its creating a sectional agitation that invested that Repeal with so much danger to our minds; and it grieves us that that disastrous consequence has followed. The Union labors to persuade the South that the Northern Democrats are more sound on the slavery question than the Whigs.
But it labors in vain. The reverse is too apparent by denying to the people of the Territories, through

The Union alleges that our representations of the conflicting views of the Democrats, North, South, East, and West, on certain great questions in particular, and of their discord in general, are insidious. As journalists, it is our duty to note the phases of the ruling party of the country, with all other things which make up the "form and pressure of the time;" and if we quote truly the recognised organs of the different and differing elements of the great Democratic family, we cannot justly be charged with unfairness or insidiousness. It is not our fault if the party quarrels about "squatter sovereignty"

A JUST COMPARISON.

"If the Richmond Enquirer, or anybody else in the South, supposes that Northern Democrats will think otherwise than that slavery is a great social and political evil; a dreadful ray set up for the South, here was an express denial of protection to her peculiar property. It was to be left to the mercy of the squatters, to regulate it in any way except by law.

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A JUST COMPARISON.

A JUST COMPARISON. ticular, and of their discord in general, are insidious. the Government organ attempts to carry "two (or half a dozen) faces under a hood;" but it is exacting from the Intelligencer an unreasonable says: degree of tenderness to demand that it shall look on so refreshing a spectacle in mute charity or silent admiration. The Union may contend with the poet that "all discord is harmony not understood;" but a harmony that runs into open war is rather too exciting to be passed by unnoticed. So it must pardon us if we continue to apprise our readers how the harmonious Democracy gets on. As to not recording with more industry than we do the troubles of the Whigs, we might reply that the troubles of the Whigs, we might reply that the Union takes that labor off our hands.

DISINTERESTED ANXIETY.

The Democratic press of Virginia are still anxious to know "what the Southern Whigs will do?" They will do what they always have done: Hold on faithfully, manfully, boldly to their cause and principles, and support the Constitution, the Laws, and the best interests of their country .- Alexandria Gazette.

This answer will scarcely satisfy the sympathetic Democracy. They are waiting with all the disinterested and affectionate anxiety of the tender-hearted spider who watches the fly to see whether there are not legions of " soft" Whigs just ready to fall into the Democratic organization !

The Legislature of the State of VERMONT sembles at Montpelier on Tuesday, the 10th instant.

The Louisiana Courier, a Democratic paper, publishes a letter from its special correspondent at Washington which answers this question. After referring to the confusion at Chicago on the occasion of Senator DougLas's address there, the writer

"Has it ever occurred to you or your readers, Mr. Courier, that, amid all this abolition hue and cry about the repeal of the Missouri compromise line, the practical workings of that repeal are entirely lost sight of? The abolition press have already raised the cry, 'No more slave States shall be admitted into the Union;' and the senseless cry finds a ready echo from the demoralized n? From New Mexico? No. From Utah? No. m Oregon? No. From Washington? No. From Minnesota? No. From Nebraska? No. From Kan-sas? No; if the Freesoll immigration continues to set towards that Territory in the way it has commenced. Texas is yet to furnish two States to the Confederacy. Will they be slave States? The illustrious Sam Housto assures the 'three thousand clergymen' of New England for admission without the encumbrance of 'the peculiar in-stitution.' The South gains nothing by the repeal of the Missouri compromise line beyond the recognition of that fundamental principle of the Democratic party of the right of self-government; and it is a principle not tainted by the narrow spirit of sectionality, and should be held as dear to the citizen of Maine as to the citizen of Louisiana. The Union is now composed of sixteen free and fifteen slave States. Before the next census is taken in all probability nine free States will be admitted into the Union, an s single slave State, unless through the annexation of Cuba. If this is not giving the balance of power to the North with a vengeance, then there is no truth in ciphering."

DEATH OF HOM. HUGH A. HARALSON.-It is with profound sorrow, says the Columbus (Ga.) Times, that we announce the death of this eminent citizen. Gen. Hahigh political stations, in all of which he reflected credit | merry and happy. upon his constituents by his devotion to the best interests of his country. He was for many years a member of the Georgia Legislature and Representative in Conwith him the confidence and love of all parties.

NAVAL .- The Genoa correspondent of the Newark Advertiser, under date of the 6th September, says: "The United States frigate Saranac, Captain Long, having on board Commedore STRINGHAM, bas gone to Constantinople again. The American Missionaries and their friends there appear to see some necessity for the presence of a manof-war in that quarter. The flag-ship Cumberland, Capt. LAWTON, is now probably at Barcelona.

NAVAL STATION IN THE WEST INDIES .- It is reported from St. Thomas that our diplomatic agents to the Dominican Republic have succeeded in their mission to secure the Bay of Samana for a United States naval station. It is also stated that President SANTANNA is inclined to accept the friendship of the United States, hoping to find in it a permanent barrier for the Dominican against the ambition of his neighbor the Emperor of all the Haytiens. The Bay of Samana is situated on the north side of the island of Hayti, near the east end. It is said to be one of the largest and most commodious harbors in the world, and of a depth and case of entrance capable of accommo dating the largest ships, naval or merchant.

On the 1st instant the law prohibiting the circulation of foreign bank notes under the denomination of \$10 took

VE PROPERTY.

Some of the North.—
to prove that "it requitern journals are laboring slavery in the Territorie ositive law to establish the South, which contends a position denied by be held of right, under the Con slave property can if not expressly prohibited by lawton, anywhere, anywhere, anywhere, and anywhere, anywh

"Under the Nebraska Act, the slavehol "Under the Nebraska Act, the slavehold tures into the Territory with his slaves befor he ventures into the Territory with his slaves befor he ventures into the Territory with his slaves befor he with any positive law establishing it, under the impression that any positive law establishing it, under the impression that he Constitution guaranties him that right, does so at peril; but he would run no more risk if he did the sampling with the Wilmot rovise or the Misscuri restriction in full operation. In either case he rests his right on the Constitution, and no Wilmot provise, Missouri restriction, or Nebraska bill can deprive him of it."

Does not the Times know that the right of the Legislature to act upon the subject at all was expressly denied by two distinct votes of the House of settling the institutions of the proposed new the expression of yen. Cass that he did States? It is true a clause of the bill says that the Constitution and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Nebraska as elsewhere within the United States, except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union;" and a proviso to the ninth section, "that nothing therein contained shall be construed to apply to or affect the provisions of the act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters," &c. But the proviso which follows breaks down all walls of protection by declaring that "nothing herein contained shall be construed to revive or put in force any law or regula-

their Legislatures, the very SOVEREIGNTY claimed for them as "an inherent natural right." For, Democrat, (over whose re-election all the "faith- General in the State Convention. It then proceeds:

The Mobile Advertiser, referring to the proceedings of the late Whig Convention in New York,

"The Committee on Resolutions reported a series, which, though too anti-slavery to be acceptable to Southern Whigs, are far less exceptionable than those adopted by the Massachusetts Convention."

The following is the strongest of the series:

There is no pledge here of practical resistance The Massachusetts Democracy adopted a series of unmeaning resolutions, claiming sovereignty for counties, towns, and districts, and reaffirming the Baltimore platform of 1852; but no where can we find any recantation of the following resolutions, adopted by the Massachusetts Democratic State Convention of 1849:

Resolved, That we are opposed to slavery in every form

and color, and in favor of freedom and freesoil wherever man lives throughout God's heritage.

Resolved, That, by common law and common sense, as well as by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, (in Prigg vs. Pennsylvania, 16 Peters,) "the state of slavery is a mere municipal regulation, founded upon and limited to the verge of the Territorial law;" that is, the limits of the State creating it.

Resolved threefore These slavery does in the state of t

Resolved, therefore, That as slavery does not exist by any municipal law in the new Territories, and Congress has

in lieu of them we find some loose generalities about the "principle of self-government. This is the same party which coalesced in 1851 proviso.

with the Freesoilers to elect Messrs. RANTOUL and SUMNER to the United States Senate.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN CUBA.

In one of the latest circulars of Gen. CONCHA, Governor-General of Cuba, we find the following paragraph, addressed to the military and political governors of the eastern and western departments of the island. From this it will be seen that there is a professed determination for the absolute repres-

"Whilst the first attentions of the Government do not remit me to give your Excellency more full instructions, I ought to indicate to you the conduct you ought to pursue in the delicate subject of the trade in negroes. The free, loyal, and absolute repression of that condemned trade is towards the Government of her Majesty a sacred tobligation in the fulfilling of the treaties. Towards her restantiation in the fulfilling of the treaties. Towards her restantiation in the fulfilling of the treaties. Towards her restantiation in the fulfilling of the treaties. Towards her restantiation in the fulfilling of the treaties. Towards her restantiation in the fulfilling of the treaties. presentatives in this island it is not less, and to all of them it will constitute a question to the honest. trade must disappear, and it shall quite disappear. trade must disappear, and it shall quite disappear. My worthy predecessor has thus actively endeavored by his dispositions, and to the same end mine will direct themselves, to put an end to that immoral and prejudicial trade; it not being requisite to do so that those who possess them shall be troubled under the pretext of ascertaining whence they are derived, as the laws direct."

ANOTHER RAILROAD .- A writer in the Fredericksburg News is urging the importance of an extension of the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad to Salem, in Fauquier. The News favors the road, but denies that the streets of the town are either "grassy" or very EALSON has always been a favorite with the people of quiet; on the contrary, that the skies are brightening, Georgia, and has been elevated by their suffrages to many the "elements of prosperity" abundant, and the people

Mr. DUVALL NOT DEAD .- We stated, a few days ago, on the authority of a contemporary, that Mr. EDWARD W. gress, and voluntarily retired into private life, carrying Duvall, of Prince George's county, (Md.) and died from the effects of a gun-shot wound inflicted upon him by a German trespasser upon his land. We now learn that he is likely to recover. From his statement on oath the attack upon him was a very wanton one. There were two persons gunning upon his land against his wishes. He

"I observed to them both that it was against the law to gun upon a man's farm, more particularly mine. I said to them, 'If you don't go off forthwith I shall endeavor to use means to force you off,' and when I made that observation I turned my back as if I was going after some one to assist me in driving them away. The smaller one of the two, when I turned, shot me in the side; he not being more than four-teen feet from me. I immediately turned about and faced them. I walked towards the larger one. He loaded his gun, saying, 'The caps are very poor and gone.' He observed to the other, 'Damn it, draw your pistol.' He did so and cocked it, pointing it at me, saying he had no cap on it. I observed to him, 'Bon't shoot me any more; you have already put a load there, and I believe I am a dead man.' I balloed murder, to get help in order to arrest them. The larger one observed, 'Let us be getting away from here;' and, after going about ten or fifteen steps, asked the one who shot me whether his gun was loaded. He told him to load it as qulek as possible, and caid, 'Well be ready for any other damned rascal;' and immediately went through the marsh.'

The examination of the trespassers has been delayed to await the result of Mr. Duvall's wound.

ing-house at Philadelphia on Friday night and asked for liquor. Their request being refused, they attacked the proprietor, stabbing him fatally. During the affray a young man who had interfered in behalf of the unfortunate man was also stabbed, though not dangerously. The assassins have been arrested.

GEN. CASS AND HIS POSITION.

Gen. Cass, in a recent speech before the Demo-cratic State Convention of Michigan, took occasion to repeat sentiments often hitherto expressed by him, that, viewing slavery as a social and political evil, he had no sympathy with that institution and hoped for its extirpation, at the same time that he accorded to it the protection afforded by the Constitution These remarks induced the "Richmond Enquirer," in an article of considerable bitterness, to denounce the veteran Senator and proceed to read him out of the affections of the Southern wing of he party. 'a this the Detroit "Free Press" has replied vith some decree of vigor, repelling the Enquirer's as-Stalts upon its avorite statesman and defining his position

on the question referred to. It says:

"Go. Cass as lived to little purpose if, after half a century of public service and the highest confidence of the Democratic arty, his good name with any considerable portion of he American people can be affected by any assaults the tichmond Enquirer can make upon it."

The "Free Pres" then recites "the apparent immediate cause of the Enquirer's ebullition," founded upon the expression of Jen. Cass that he did not consider

"What Gen. Cassid say was, that 'slavery is a great' social and political eq.' He also said that he thanked God that he lived in free State. And what Northern man does not? we ask He took the view attributed to him of the Nebraska-Lansas act, contending, as every reputable statesman ad every respectable jurist does, that slavery can have no existence except by force of positive law, and that hince it cannot go to Kansas and Nebraska until permitted by the Legislatures of those Territories. This is not the first, or second, or third time Gen. Cass has uttered the same views on this point. time Gen. Cass has uttered the same views on this point. time (fen. Cass has uttered the same views on this point. He held them and had expressed them when he was nominated for the Presidency in 1848, and has upheld them scores if not hundreds of times since. The Richmond Enquirer should know this."

The "Free Press" next quotes a paragraph from speech of Gen. Cass in February last, upon the Nebraska bill, wherein he reiterated his opinion that slavery "is a great evil, social and political;" for which, however, he did not hold the South responsible to the Norm, and deto determine every question of this sort for themselves These sentiments, the "Free Press" says, are substan when Mr. Fuller of Maine, an Anti-Nebraska tially the same as those more recently uttered by the

> with a sense of common propriety, and common decency, and common intelligence. They can distinguish between devotes to the Constitution and submission to a blind, intolerant, fanatical spirit which demands of Northern men that they shall say that slavery is right. It is the sincere, constant, patriotic devotion of the Democracy of the North to the Constitution that has so often made the party powerless before the surges of abolition fanaticism which have rolled over it and swept many of its best men to oblivion and forgetfulness. The Democracy best men to oblivion and forgetfulness. The Democracy of the North are devoted to the Constitution. They will maintain it and all its compromises at every sacrifice and in the face of every danger. None of our men have saffered more in the North from single-hearted devotion to fered more in the North from single-nearted devotion to the Constitution than Gen. Cass, and no one better knew the consequences to himself, whenever he took his posi-tion, than he did. Two or three passages in his speech on the Nebraska bill, delivered in the Senate on the 20th f February, are strikingly confirmed by this article in

> The speech of Gen. Cass in the Senate, taking decidedly conservative ground, is here again quoted to show that the General's opinions at the State Convention were in no way different from those held by him last winter.

Referring to the charge made by the "Enquirer" of "timidity or want of moral interpidity," the "Free Press" gives instances to prove the reverse of all this, and to show that Gen. Cass never faltered, never hesitated a moment as to his duty in the great storm preceding the doption of the Compromise Measures.

We give the summing up of the spirited defence on the

part of the Detroit journal that our readers may see the rist of the controversy :

" And this is the man the Richmond Enquirer accuses of directing his course by varying and deceitful landmarks!

J. H. McHenry was elected Corresponding Secretary;

Gen. Cass's whole life has been in keeping with the two sembles at Montpelier on Tuesday, the 10th instant.

An election of two United States Senators is among the business of the session.

WHAT DOES THE SOUTH GAIN?

These sentiments have never been recanted, but the seminary states and of every hold release the sentiments of the greatest triumpns ever permitted to a living states—man—an almost universal acquiescence in the principles he first laid down in a great emergency; and upon no other principles, it is clear, can the Union be preserved.

"We will close this article by briefly stating General Cass's position, for the benefit of the Richard Enquirer and of every hold release who is ignorant of it. He main of the greatest triumphs ever permitted to a living states-

and of every body else who is ignorant of it. He main.

"That Congress has no power to pass the Wilmot

proviso.

"That Congress has no constitutional power over slavery, either in the States or Territories, except to provide
for carrying into execution the fugitive slave requisition.

"That the Territories are entitled to self-government in all respects not controlled by the Constitution.

"That slavery can only exist by virtue of the law of the

"That there is no provision in the Constitution which carries slavery into any Territory where it did not exist

at the time of the acquisition.
"That it can only exist there by virtue of law passed by the Territorial Government.
"All this Gen. Cass has steadily maintained. And this right of self-government from which these results flow has been nick-named by its opposents 'squatter sovereignty.' Let it be called what it may, it exists in the principles

all of

"And this constitutes the triumph of Gen. Cass, that
This the South, which was at first peculiarly opposed to the
My view of this local power over slavery, has now come up, almost as one man, to its support. We will wager our Democracy against the Emperor Nicholas and his advo-cates that the writer of the article in the Richmond Enquirer has had to surrender some of his extreme fanatical opinions to the march of truth, and that he has not the magnanimity to forgive the man who has contributed so much to the establishment of correct principles."

> AN OLD CHURCH DESTROYED. -The old Lutheran Church in Winchester, Virginia, lately destroyed by fire, was built in the year 1764. It was occupied during the Revolution by British Hessian prisoners, and was one of the old relics which every body desired to see preserved. It has of late been unfortunate. It was used in 1851 for a Democratic Convention, and not long after was struck by lightning. Its demolition was the work of an incendiary.

THE LADIES AND GOV. SEYMOUR .- The ladies of Rochester, including the wives of fourteen clergymen, twenty physicians, and some hundred and fifty citizens, have addressed a scorching letter to Gov. Seymour on the subject of his veto of the Maine law. The Governor is handled as he deserves to be.

They were probably "strong-minded women," who, not being able to control the politics of the country, sought revenge by a long scold, a strong scold, and s scold altogether .- Journal of Commerce.

the telegraphic report of three lines, Thursday morning, respecting an alleged defaication by Samuel Davidsen King, late Surveyor General of California. The amount was doubled, his first name was omitted, and the matter was described as a fact, while it was only a rumer, and a Washington rumor at that. The amount is now stated at \$12,400.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

We think it very wrong that, whenever an officer of the Government has a difficulty in the settlement of his accounts, he should at once be proclaimed as a defaulter, without waiting for investigation. The delay in settling nts, when the claimants are not backed up by special influence, is most shameful. It is not necessary to add to this injustice the publishment of a man as a defaulter while his accounts have not been examined. Of the merits or demerits of this particular case we know nothing, but there have been instances of great injustice of this kind .- Providence Journal.

THE SCHUYLER OVER-ISSUE OF STOCKS.

A special meeting of the New York and New Haven Railroad was held on Tuesday in New York. About four hundred stockholders were in attendance. We learn from the Evening Post that Mr. BOARDMAN, the President, in introducing the subject of the over-issue of stock by Robert Schuyler, said that it had caused great loss to some persons, but to whom had not yet been ascertained The road was enjoying unequalled prosperty. He thought it possible to settle the difficulties without litigation The report of the directors was then read. Mr. Board man then stated that some of the fraudulent certificates

man then stated that some of the fraudulent certificates were signed by Mr. Worthen, Schuyler's clerk, who took upon himself the responsibility.

Mr. S. D. Bradvord, of Roxbury, representing two-thirds of the stock taken in Boston, then addressed the meeting, maintaining that the company were not holden for the fraudulent certificates. He had yet to see the first respectable lawyer who thought so. He was strongly opposed to the admission of the holders of spurious stock, and was ready for a fight on the question. He was satirical on the alleged "innecence." of the spurious satirical on the alleged "innocence" of the spu stockholders, and said some of them were very com bly situated, while there were poor clergymen and widows who would be losers. In conclusion, Mr. Brad-ford offered some resolutions repudiating the spurious

doctrines were not tenable in New York; that a higher standard of morals prevailed there which would not permit a repudiation of obligations imposed by the acts of an agent acting within the scope of his authority. He represented twelve hundred shares. An excited debate fol-

for about an hour (says the Post) the meeting was a perfect Babel. Motions of all sorts were put and reject-id. Cries for the "police," shouts, and stamping were

ept up almost without cessation. It was maintained by Judge Ingensoll, of Connecticut, with great vehemence, that this was an illegal meet-ing and it should be adjourned to New Haven, inasmuch

ing and it should be adjourned to New Haven, inasmuch as in his opinion they were not authorized to convene out of the State by which the company was incorporated.

Mr. Mann, however, kept the floor, and proceeded to argue that the opinion of Messrs. Wood and Noyes did not justify the repudiation of the Schuyler stock, though it did make the company liable for damages incurred by individuals from the fraudulent acts of the company's agent. This position, after order was restored, he sustained with all admits that commanded the profound attention of the house.

A series of resolutions appointing a committee to the roughly examine into the affairs of the company from the commencement to the present time, defining the daties and qualifications of all officials and employes of the company, entirely abolishing all free passes, after much opposition, were adopted.

opposition, were adopted.

The meeting then aljourned to the second Wednesday

November, at New Haven.

MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. This Society held its annual meeting at Baltimore of

Thursday evening. A resolution was unanimously passed in approval of the effort now making to perpetuate the memory of the late John S. Skinner by a suitable testimonial and donation to his widow, and commending these objects to the

favorable regard of the agricultural community. Mr. Earle stated that efforts were making to reduce the prices of grain by circulating false reports of good crops broughout the country, which were republished in some of the most respectable papers, though he was satisfied that they did not wish or intend to injure the agriculturist. He then proposed a resolution, which was adopted. that the society correspond with all sister societies in the country to obtain a true state of the wheat and corn crops.

The PRESIDENT (CHARLES B. CALVERT, Esq.) announced to the Society that the time had arrived to go into the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Several candidates were placed in nomination for Pre sident, the present incumbent refusing longer to occupy the post, when, on the third ballot, an election was effected, JAMES T. EARLE having received 20 votes, RAMSAY McHENRY 15, and A. B. DAVIS 4.

JAMES T. EARLE was then declared unanimously elected, and the following gentlemen were chosen Vice Pre-

John C. Brune, Baltimore city; John Hamilton, Charles county; Clement Hill, Prince George's; A. Somerville, Calvert; A. Kimmel, Frederick; David Brumbaugh, Calvert; A. Kimmel, Frederick; David Brumbaugh, Washington; S. Galt, Carroll; J. K. Emory, Queen Anne's; W. Hardcastle, Caroline; W. L. Hearn, Dorchester; T. W.

The other counties, the District of Columbia, and the State of Pennsylvania are represented by the gentlemen who served last year.

IRON BRIDGE OVER THE ST. LAWRENCE.

The Montreal Pilot says the work on this bridge, called the "Victoria Bridge," is rapidly progressing, and that it knows of nothing on the continents of America or Europe which approaches it in the grandeur and greatness of its design.

Its total length will be 10,284 feet, and from the north shore of the St. Lawrence to the abutment there will be a solid stone embankment of rough masonry 1,200 feet in length, raised like an artificial rock, to resist the current e stone embankment leading from the south shore of the river to the south abutment will be half this length or 600 feet. The first stone was laid in the bed of the river on the 24th of July last, and on the 14th instan pier No. 1 was several feet above the water. The Pilot

"Unless unforeseen difficulties arise, the first railway train will pass over the broad St. Lawrence by the sum mer of 1858. The commercial advantages will consist in the fact that the Victoria Bridge will bring into direct communication, without break of gauge or bulk, the ex haustless products of Canada West, and of Michigan Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and all the Western States of the Union. Reciprocity will have opened the door of internal communication, and the requirements of traffic will be cheaply and expeditiously met by the iron road and its tubular bridge. A few ways have tubular bridge. A few years hence, and this very bridge will become one of the greatest attractions to the tourist

and the traveller.
"The Colossus of Rhodes, under which the pigmy shallops of former ages could pass, was esteemed one of the wonders of the Old World; but an iron bridge spanning a river two miles in width, giving safe passage to hundreds of tons of weight between its iron sides, and permitting ships of the largest tonnage to pass beneath its elevated arches, is an achievement still more remarka-ble for the New World, and is worthy of the young giant

THE GREAT CANADIAN COUNTERFEIT GANG. -A month or two since we announced the arrest in Canada of a gang of seven persons engaged in the manufacture of counterfeit bank plates and dies on the most extensive scale. For a long period this gang have been quite successful in circulating their counterfeits upon the banks of the United States, and in some instances men have grown gray-headed and wealthy in the business. We learn from a gentleman from Montreal that the gang arrested are to have their trial there on the 15th of this month. Among the number is True F. Young, who several years since was in custody in this city on a similar charge. There is also one of the Bonny family; an old man of sixty, named Heard, possessed of considerable wealth, whose daughters signed the bills; also three men named Bowers, Wilson, and Gleason, the latter an excellent engraver. The spoil obtained from them is probably the most extensive ever secured in the United States. There were no less than forty-seven bank plates, nearly all for counterfeits on banks in the United States.

It is to be hoped that by the breaking up of this great band, who, with others, for the last twenty or thirty years, from the Canada side, have flooded the United States with enormous quantities of counterfeit money, a blow has been given which will finally put an end to the business .- Boston Traveller.

The Savannah Republican of Tuesday again notices a diminution in the deaths from yellow fever in that city, but reiterates its advice to absentees not to return home until after a heavy frost, lest they should become victims to the epidemic.

THE KNOW-NOTHINGS OF NEW YORK.

The Grand Council composed of Delegates of the "Know-Nothing Order" in the State of New York were in session at Odd-Fellows' Hall, in the city of New York, port of New York : during Wednesday and Thursday.

Nearly a thousand members were in attendance, and most of the session appears to have been consumed in the examination of credentials and other business connected with a proper organization of the Convention.

The New York "Times" gives the subjoined acc of the most interesting part of their proceedings:

"The next business related to the nomination of a State ticket. A resolution was offered that the Order would make no nominations, on the ground that there was no necessity for them to take action in reference to the State officers, and that it would be almost impossible to do so with that harmony and unity of action which the good of the Order required. The resolution was lost. "A resolution was then offered and adopted that the Grand Council would proceed to nominate candidates for

State officers, and that no person now in nomination by an political party should be placed upon the ticket. "The Council then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Governor, with the following result:

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"Mr. ULLMAN was declared nominated. He was on hand, accepted the proferred honor, and pledged himself, if elected, to carry out the principles of the Order.

"A number of votes given for Myron H. Clark were refused by the President, who professed in doing so to be acting under the rule adopted by the Council. By the time the vote was recorded and announced there were but a few of the honest and pure members of the Council in attendance, as is evidenced in the fact that but 482 votes were polled, when the Council opened its session with

953 members in attendance.
"The session of this Council must have been more "The session of this Council must have been more boisterous than any other that has ever been held in this city. The groans, the cheers, the hisses, the calls to order, could be distinctly heard in the halls and lobbies, and many of the speeches could have been reported verbatim. As the vote was being taken one delegate was heard to declare that 'he should now vote as he should vote at the polls, for Myron H. Clark.' The President declared the vote out of order, and instructed the sergent streams to not out the formular delegate. the sergeant-at-arms to put out the offending delegate but must have afterwards retracted, as there was no imrediate addition to the members outside.

"Shortly after this little episode there was a general

"Shortly after this little episode there was a general break up, and a rush down stairs. They re-assemble this morning at 9 o'clock to complete the nominations, though it is doubtful if a quorum will be in attendance.

"In the above report we have, of course, only given the rumors that have reached us concerning the action of the Convention. As its proceedings are secret, and guarded by special and extraordinary precautions, it is impossible to give any authoritative and detailed account of its transactions."

DEAD LETTERS.

Reading in a contemporary the subjoined Post Office statistics reminded us of a word we have some time wished to say about dead-letters. Every three months there are carried out from the General Post Office and burnt some forty or fifty bushels of dead-letters. We think it a pity that so much useful material should be utterly destroyed; and, in the present high price of paper and the inadequate supply of material for its fabrication, the periodical burning of such a mass of it is particularly to be regretted. It would be much better, we beg leave to suggest, that those forty bushels per quarter of dead letters should be sold to some paper-maker and ground up and re-converted into good paper.

The operations of the Finance Bureau of the Genera Post Office Department for the current year disclose the fact of a rapid increase in the business and importance of the dead-letter office. In the first quarter of 1852 the number of dead-letters found by the openers, which contained money was 1,701—the amount \$10,238; second quarter, 1,736 letters, and \$11,176; third quarter, 1,781 letters and \$10,869; fourth quarter, 1,842 letters and

In the quarter ended 31st March, 1854-two years afterwards—the number of valuable dead-letters reached 2,323, containing \$14,401. The second quarter yielded 2, 487 letters, and \$14,325 in money. We have from the third quarter—ended 30th September last—2,354 letters, in which were found \$14,088 in cash. When it is recollected that these do not embrace the dead-letters from fereign countries, which are all returned unopened, the progress of this branch of governmental service is more

parent.
All dead-letters are from day to day returned to the re All dead-letters are from day to day returned to the re-covering clerk, by whom they are duly registered, the correspondence prepared, and the whole transmitted by the outgoing mails to the places at which the letters were originally mailed, by which quick process an average of seven-eighths of the money is safely returned to its legal

THE BABY CONVENTION. The grand " National Convention of Babies" assembled

pursuant to public notice, at the Fair grounds of the Clark County Agricultural Society, at Springfield, Ohio, on Thursday last. No pains were spared in getting up the show. A large pavilion was procured, with lesser tents for dressing-rooms, reception rooms, &c. Competition was open to all children not exceeding two years of age born in the United States. One hundred and twenty babies were entered for the premiums. The show attracted a large number of visiters. The first premium, for the finest baby not exceeding two years of age, was awarded to Mrs. Edmner, of Vienna, Ohio. It consists of a silver tea set, with salver, valued at \$300. The second premium, for the finest baby over one and not over two years old, was awarded to Mrs. McDowell, of Cincinnati. It consists of a tea set valued at \$200. The third premium, for the finest baby not over one year old, was awarded to Mrs. Arthur Cannon, of Philadelphia. It was a purse of \$200. The fourth premium, consisting of a Parian marble group, was awarded to Mrs. HENRY HOWE, of Cincinnati. Among the exhibitors was an old woman who came with her seventeenth child. She claimed a premium on that ground, and ought to have

The St. Louis Republican of the 26th ultimo published the travelling notes of Mr. F. X. AUBREY, recently killed at Santa Fe, taken during his recent extraordinary trip

for passage will avail themselves of this opportunity, it being the most favorable season of the year to embark for Africa.

It is understood that Mrs. PAYNE, wife of Bisho Payne, of the Protestant Episcopal Mission, and Mrs. Wilkins, with two female teachers, to join the Methodist Mission, will go out in this vessel.

SAD FATALITIES .- We hear of two fatalities occurring lately in Canada of an unusually melancholy character. In the vicinity of Sherbrook two ladies were riding in a In the vicinity of Sherbrook two ladies were right a chaise, when the approach of a railway train frightened the horse, which backed off a precipice. One of the ladies, whose name we did not learn, fell underneath the horse and was crushed to death. The other when taken up was alive, and was conveyed to her home. Her mother, on seeing the condition of her daughter, from fright and discovered was saired with a fit and died. and excitement was seized with a fit and died.

The other case occurred some distance above Sherbrook.

A boy engaged in fishing fell from a building into the rapids. A Frenchman near by saw the accident, and forthwith plunged in after him. The current was very swift, but he reached the boy, whom he placed under one arm, and with the other struck out for the shore. He had accomplished in this way complete the had accomplished in this way over half a mile, when his arm struck a rock, which palsied his efforts, and both man and boy sank to the bottom and were drowned.

The steamer "Southern Michigan" met with a singular accident on a recent trip to Monroe, Michigaa. When about twenty miles from that place (says the Toledo Blade) one of the wheels which had been racked a little in a previous storm burst its bands, and the whole mass of timber and iron composing it fell into the lake, leaving the shaft and flanges bare. The boat careened over, and there was great consternation among the passengers (about four hundred) for a few minutes; but the officers and crew, with good presence of mind, set to work, shifted the freight over, so as to balance the boat, and she made her way into port with one wheel. She was after-The Academy of Music at Philadelphia offer a premium of four hundred dollars for the best design for an opera house, to be built at the corner of Locust and Broad streets, in that city. Two hundred dollars will be given for the second best design. The external dimensions of the building are to occupy 150 feet on Broad street and 238 feet on Locust street. The material is to be brick.

of timber and iron composing it fell into the lake, leaving the shaft and flanges bare. The boat careened over, and there was great consternation among the passengers (about four hundred) for a few minutes; but the officers and crew, with good presence of mind, set to work, shifted the freight over, so as to balance the boat, and she made her way into port with one wheel. She was afterwards taken to Detroit for a new wheel. FOREIGN IMPORTS.

The Journal of Commerce gives the following statements of the Imports of Foreign Goeds at th

Imports at New York for the month of September 1852. 1853. \$11,095,827 623,260 834,343 66,789 296,025 12,620,219 17,292,704 1,254,358 1,709,052

The receipts since January Ist are \$3,008,762 less than for the same period of 1852, as will appear from the following comparison:

Imports at New York for nine months from January 1. 1852. 1853. 1854. \$83,305,277 \$125,138,189 \$112,763,834 8,539,890 17,391,246 10,169,670 10,964,816 2,151,954 1,907,257 102,166,791 155,401,508 12,206,926 11,682,018

In making up a quarterly statement of the imports we and that the falling off in the receipts during the last month was counterbalanced by the increase during the previous two months; so that in each of the last two quarters the total is very nearly the same as for the cor-responding quarters of the previous year; and we must go back to the commencement of the year for a comparative decline in any given quarter:

The second secon		1852.	1855	1854.
First quarter		\$32,849,576 28,446,051 40,871,164	\$50,336,118 47,499,805 57,564,985	\$47,260,473 47,652,908 57,579,271
January 1 to September 30	1.	102,166,791	155,401,508	152,392,746

We do not look for any such rapid decline in the imports during the remainder of the year as has been predicted in some quarters, but we think the receipts will be moderate during the next two months.

Nine months of 1850......\$115,119,302

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 6 .- The steamer Canada arrived this morning bringing dates from Liverpool to the 23d

The steamer Arctic sailed on the 20th, and the Can brings no further tidings of her. The weather throughout England was very favorable and an abundant harvest gathered. The cholers was

All was quiet in France, and abundant crops have been obtained. The ministerial crisis in Belgium has subsided, and the

gradually subsiding. No general news of moment.

ministers are to remain. Austria and Prussia still maintain the same attitude to wards Russia and the Allied Powers.

It has been officially announced by the French and English Governments that on the 14th ultimo fifty-eight thousand men landed without opposition at Eupatoria, and immediately marched upon Sebastopol. The transports had returned to Varna for fourteen thousand more

The Russian fleet had again been run into Sebastope by a part of the allied fleet, which had arrived off the A statement had been received from Constantion

but was yet unconfirmed, that the Czar at the last mo-ment had assented to terms, and that a steamer was de-spatched to postpone the landing, but at the last advices had not reached the fleet.

The evacuation of Moldavia was now complete.

The evacuation of anotavia was now complete.

The rumor which had gained corrency of a rupture between Turkey and Persia is officially contradicted.

It has been positively decided by the Allies that neither Sweaborg nor Sebastopol shall be attacked this winter. LIVERPOOL MARKETS, SEPTEMBER 23.

Corron was easier, but not lower, with but little spe lative demand.

Breadstuffs were generally firm, with an upward tendency. Flour had advanced 2s.; wheat 4d., and corn Is. 6d. Wheat, white, 9s. 6d. a 10s.; red, 8s. 9d. a 9s. Flour, Western canal, 29s. 6d. a 30s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia 31s. 6d. a 32s. 6d.; Ohio 32s. 6d. a 85s. Corn 34s. eef, Pork, and Bacon were unchan

moderate demand.

Consols closed at 95‡ for money, and 95‡ for account

PATENT OFFICE MODELS .- Mr. SHIELDS, the intellige mechanic in charge of the business, is now engaged in arranging very judiciously the models of such inventions as have been patented, and these are very numerous. The elegant and spacious room in the east wing, occupied for awhile by the Mechanics' Fair, is used for the purpose; and, although it is 65 by 275 feet in the clear, it will not hold half the models requiring arrangement. not hold half the models requiring arrangement. A similar room in the west wing will be ready next summer. We were surprised to learn (though not from himself) that the salary paid Mr. Shields is only \$600, but little more than laborer's pay.

GALLANT AFFAIR FOR THE FAIR AT THE FAIR .- At the GALLANT AFFAIR FOR THE FAIR AT THE FAIR.—At the Tolland County (Conn.) Fair last week five ladies entered the list as competitors for the premium offered by the society for the most graceful exhibition of female equestrianism. Gen. Pratt, Representative from the first Congressional district, acted as umpire, and a very pustled gentleman he was, the fair competitors acquitting themselves so handsomely that he could no more make a distinction between them than between as many pearls all of one size set in gold. Unable to make the award, he very gallantly extricated himself from his dilemma by taking out his pecket-book and paying each the amount taking out his pecket-book and paying each the amout of the highest premium offered!—Boston Chronicle.

BALTIMORE, OCTOBER 6 .- The advices by the steamer

BALTIMORE, OCTOBER 6.—The advices by the steamer from San Jose to Santa Fe. He accomplished the journey from San Jose to Peralto in twenty-nine days, with a company of sixty men, bringing with him a wagon which was driven the whole distance! This fact (says the Missouri Republican) furnishes irrefutable evidence that a railroad from Albuquerque to San Francisco is practicable.

For Liberia.—The New York State Colonization Society have chartered the new barque Estelle to take out emigrants to Liberia, and it is expected she will sail from that port about the 20th of the present month. It is hoped that from fifty to sixty who have made application for passage will avail themselves of this opportunity, it being the most favorable season of the year to embark New York Market.

New York, October 6.—Flour has advanced 12½ cents per barrel, with sales of 8,000 barrels at \$7.25 a \$7.50 for Ohio. Southern flour is better, with sales of 1,260 barrels at \$7.50 a \$8. Wheat is unchanged. Corn has advanced one cent per bushel, with sales of 40,000 bushels Western mixed at 76 a 76½. Provisions are unchanged.

A CARD.—The subscriber will attend the Supreme Court
of the United States during the coming term; for which
purpose he will leave Boston in the last week of November,
and will reside in Washington at Willard's Hotel. GEO. T. CURTIS, A TEACHER WANTED to take charge of the Maic Institute at Minden, Claiborne Parish, Louisiana. Session to commence on the first Monday of January next. No one need apply except he be a regular graduate of some respectable college, of good moral character, and sufficiently qualified to prepare a student for admission into any college in the United States; the location being healthy and society agreeable.

agreeable.
Address William Hardt, Secretary of the Board of Trus-

tees of Minden Male Institute, Minden, La.

By order of the Board of Trustees:

WILLIAM HARDY,

oct 7—wptDec Secretary Board of Trustees

TO CHARLES W. LANCASTER,
New Bond street, Middlesex, England, and all others
concerned.

WHEREAS an interference has been declared between
the patent granted by the Commissioner of Patentsty
you as the inventor of an improvement in cannon and a clakpresented him by me, as the original inventor of an improvement in the construction of cannon and shot, the hearing for
which is set by him for the fourth Monday in November next,
you will therefore take notice that on the fourth Monday of
October next, and following days, if necessary, at the Bruen
House, Lexington, State of Kentneky, I shall take the depositions of sundry persons, to be read as cridence in my half in said hearing, when and where you may attend, if
think proper.

THOMAS H. BARLOW.

Washington